



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Current Events

[Edited by Clarence W. Gleason, Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Mass., for the territory covered by the Association of New England and the Atlantic States; Daniel W. Lothman, East High School, Cleveland, Ohio, for the Middle States, west to the Mississippi River; Walter Miller, the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., for the Southern States; and Franklin H. Potter, the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, for the territory of the Association west of the Mississippi, exclusive of Louisiana and Texas. News from the Pacific Coast may be sent to Miss Julianne A. Roller, Franklin High School, Portland, Ore., and to Miss Bertha Green, Hollywood High School, Los Angeles, Cal. This department will present everything that is properly news—occurrences from month to month, meetings, changes in faculties, performances of various kinds, etc. All news items should be sent to the associate editors named above.]

Illinois

Chicago.—The University of Chicago Graduate Classical Club has shown an excellent interest and attendance during the past quarter. The club meets every two weeks and hears and discusses a paper presented by one of its members. Papers are read by either classical faculty or graduate student members, and occasionally by a guest from another institution, as, on a recent occasion, Professor John A. Scott, of Northwestern University, gave a most interesting discussion of so-called "Homeric Contradictions." Other papers during the Autumn Quarter have been as follows: Professor Shorey, "Plato and Pseudo-Science"; Miss Smith, "The Amnesty Law of Solon"; Professor Miller, "The Lyric Mood."

The Chicago Classical Club, under the direction of President Payson S. Wild, held its first banquet and meeting of the year on December 11 at Hotel La Salle, at which time the president presented a most enjoyable paper entitled *Phantasia Humaneistica*; this was followed by brief reports from many city high schools as to the present status of Latin studies.

Indiana

Franklin.—Two interesting items come from Franklin High School. Under Miss Elsie Trout's direction, the Latin classes there prepared an exhibit based on Miss Sabin's manual and entitled "The Relation of Latin to Practical Life." Besides numerous posters illustrating Miss Sabin's book and several hundred lectures of ancient and modern life in Italy, there were many copies of Greek and Roman masterpieces and of modern paintings on classical subjects. A display of Roman war material proved the energy of an enthusiastic Caesar class. All weapons mentioned in Caesar's text were either lent or fashioned by the students. An actual camp with tents and rampart of paper and even an encircling trench divided attention with some well-constructed "turrets." A fine lorica and helmet of tin-foil and paper were made by a girl regarded as one of the poorest students of the class. To the boys the joy

of the catapult on view must have been great. It really worked and withstood all tests applied by sight-seers from Missouri. The Cicero class managed an exhibit of materials for letter-writing.

Just as interesting and even more unusual was the publication of a Latin issue of the school paper styled *Commentarius*. An upper corner of the paper bore the succinct weather report, "Tempestas nebulosa." The patriotic motto, "Patriam Americam semper amabimus," made an effective heading for this "Editio Romana." Clever, too, was the front-page cartoon of a family tree. Its roots labelled *video* nourished a stalwart stem branching up into a thrifty foliage of English derivatives. This entertaining and creditable publication must have been of great value to the students. It is certainly full of suggestions for the Latin teacher.

Maryland

Baltimore.—Circumstances could hardly have been more propitious than they were to the fifty-second annual meeting of the American Philological Association, which was held in conjunction with the general meeting of the Archeological Institute of America at the Johns Hopkins University on December 28, 29, and 30. An unusually mild month culminated in a Christmas week of sunny weather. On the Tuesday morning of this week the railways converging upon Baltimore brought to the city many little parties of classical scholars, who had already begun on the train the exchange of news and lively discussion of professional interests which contribute so materially to the pleasure of these meetings. It must not be inferred, however, that there was any lack of value in the formal program, which opened on Tuesday afternoon. The Philological Association offered a long and varied series of papers whose predominant human interest was the occasion of special remark. The subjects ranged in chronology from Homer to Petrarch. Many were specifically literary, such as the discussion of "The Tragedy of Latinus" in the *Aeneid*, by Miss Saunders, of Vassar, and "The Soliloquy in Ancient Comedy," by Mr. Bickford, of the Culver Military Academy; a few more technically philological papers were presented; and an unusual number dealt with problems in history, such as Professor Prentice's new chronology of the battles of Thermopylae and Artemisium, and with questions in anthropology, folklore, and the history of religions, as "Spontaneous Generation and Kindred Notions," by Professor McCartney, of Northwestern University, and "The Cult of Augustus in Italy," by Miss Taylor, of Vassar. In the presence of so much material it is impossible to mention more than a few examples to illustrate the many aspects of ancient life, thought, and art, which are the objects of study by American scholars. Readers of the *Classical Journal* will eventually be able to read many of these papers in the Transactions of the Association or in other classical publications. The Archaeological Institute held only two separate sessions. The brevity of its program is due in part, perhaps, to the interruption or slackening of field work in archaeology during and since

the war; but the secretary expressed the hope that more papers would be volunteered for the next meeting. Several stimulating studies in classical and medieval archaeology were presented. The Institute had the special privilege of hearing a distinguished foreign scholar, Professor Rostovtzeff, formerly of Petrograd, and now connected with the University of Wisconsin. His discussion of the origin of Gothic jewelry showed a command of intricate relations in an obscure period of the history of art equal to his already recognized authority in the economic history of antiquity.

The societies were formally welcomed to the Johns Hopkins University by Mr. R. Brent Keyser, the president of the board of trustees, at a joint session on Tuesday evening. At this session the annual address of the president of the Philological Association was given by Professor Clifford H. Moore, of Harvard. His subject was "Prophecy and the Epic." Professor Moore showed how the unity of the *Iliad*, in spite of the somewhat episodic character of the narrative, is emphasized by the prophetic passages, which with hardly any exception relate to the life and fate of Achilles; and that similarly in the *Odyssey* most of the prophecy is concerned with the return and vengeance of Odysseus which form the climax of the poem. In the *Aeneid* the function of prophecy is somewhat different. It not only points to the success of Aeneas in establishing his line on Italian soil, but in a way which must have been most impressive to the Romans, foreshadows the grandeur of the imperial city and of the emperor whose prestige Vergil sought to enhance.

Geographically and politically, it might be difficult to determine whether Baltimore is a northern or a southern town; but if generous hospitality is a specifically southern trait, our classical societies would vote the city thoroughly southern. On the first afternoon of the meetings the two societies were entertained at tea by Professor and Mrs. Robinson at their delightful house in Roland Park. The genial presence of the most honored of classical scholars in America, Professor Gildersleeve, gave a distinction to this occasion which was of course particularly welcomed by his former pupils and old friends. The evening session on the same day was followed by a reception at the Johns Hopkins Club, whose privileges were kindly opened to visiting scholars throughout the days of the meetings. In the friendly atmosphere of this club there were many opportunities for the meeting of old friends and the making of new acquaintances in classical circles. It may be added that members of the societies who had not visited Baltimore before, or had known the university only in its earlier situation, were interested to see its modern equipment and the spacious and high-lying grounds which make possible "the still air of delightful studies" even within the limits of a large and busy city.

On Wednesday afternoon the archaeological collections of the university were visited. Those of us who must teach classical archaeology through slides and photographs must have envied Professor Robinson when they saw this varied series of original vases, terra-cottas, bronzes, and other antiquities which could so readily be brought before the eyes of his pupils.

Later in the afternoon the societies had the privilege of seeing the galleries of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, in their house near the famous monument. The collection contains fine paintings of many schools, including portraits by Reynolds, Raeburn, and other English masters, and some memorable pictures by Flemish, Dutch, and Italian painters. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs were present to give a personal welcome to their guests and to conduct them to a pleasant tea in the dining-room after the visit to the galleries.

The well-known Walters collection has for some months been closed for re-arrangement; but on Thursday afternoon, through the special courtesy of Mr. Walters to the societies, his galleries were open to their inspection for three hours. It was no surprise to find here many noteworthy paintings of the medieval, Renaissance, and modern schools; and classical students were interested to find also many works of Greek and Roman sculpture, including a unique archaistic relief of the twelve Olympian gods which is a recent acquisition, and whose date immediately became a subject of lively discussion among the archaeologists.

The Johns Hopkins Club were again the hosts at an informal luncheon given to the societies on Thursday—an affair which was enlivened by the activities of a photographer who had been inspired with a hitherto unexampled zeal to obtain a picture of a large group of classical scholars.

The final event of the meetings was a dinner given to the members of the Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute by the Maya Society, a new organization for the study and interpretation of the aboriginal culture of Central America. Mr. William Gates of Baltimore, who has been one of the leaders in the establishment of this association for archaeological research on the American continent, presided at the dinner and introduced the speakers, including Professor Laing, of Chicago, whose unfailing humor is always an agreeable corrective to any excessive seriousness which may develop at meetings of learned societies; Professor Clifford H. Moore, of Harvard, and Professor David M. Robinson, of Johns Hopkins, who brought the greetings of the Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute respectively to the new Maya Society. In conclusion Mr. Gates spoke with enthusiasm of the aims and plans of the new society, and explained the interest of a Maya manuscript which was exhibited in facsimile in the room where the dinner was given.

If the writer's feeling was shared by his colleagues, it was with genuine regret that they realized on Thursday evening that these three delightful days in Baltimore had come to an end. Many conditions worked together to make a singularly successful meeting—the large attendance was one of these; but special acknowledgement is due to the executive efficiency and gracious hospitality of Professor Robinson, the head of the local committee.

It was announced that the next annual meeting of the Philological Association will be held at the University of Michigan.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: president, Professor Walton Brooks McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents,

Professor Francis G. Allinson, Brown University, Professor Edward Kennard Rand, Harvard University; secretary and treasurer, Professor Clarence P. Bill, Western Reserve University; executive committee, in addition to the above: Professor Samuel E. Bassett, University of Vermont, Dr. Richard M. Gummere, Philadelphia, Principal Maurice Hutton, University College, Toronto, Professor Gordon J. Laing, University of Chicago, Professor Duane Reed Stuart, Princeton University.

S. N. D.

Massachusetts

Cambridge.—The first meeting of the Classical Club of Greater Boston was held at the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, on Saturday, December 11, with the President, Rev. Willard Reed, in the chair. The program was as follows: "Performances of Greek Plays in America," Professor C. B. Gulick, of Harvard University; "A Reading of the Medea of Euripides" (Gilbert Murray's translation), Mrs. E. H. James, of Boston.

As in previous years, the February meeting will be held conjointly with the Eastern Massachusetts Section of New England. It is hoped to make the March meeting largely an exhibition of moving pictures on classical subjects. The year will end with the usual forum meeting in May.

The Club is making a special effort to increase its membership, especially by the addition of friends of the classics not engaged in teaching.

Deerfield.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England was held at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, October 30, 1920. After the address of welcome from Mr. Frank L. Boyden, Principal of Deerfield Academy, Professor George Brown, of Amherst College, gave an account of the teaching of the classics in the Scottish Universities and Miss Maria B. Goodwin, of Drury Academy, North Adams, read a paper on "The Power of the Game Idea in the Teaching of Elementary Latin and Greek." Then followed a discussion of the Comprehensive Examination papers in Latin and Greek, opened by Professor F. Warren Wright, of Smith College. In the afternoon session Miss Catherine W. Pierce, of Mount Holyoke College, described life at the American Academy in Rome during the previous winter, and Professor Sidney N. Deane, of Smith College, in a paper on "A Fifth Century Bishop," read selections from the correspondence of Synesius of Cyrene, the lively and human "squire bishop," familiar to readers of "Hypatia."

Minnesota

Minneapolis.—The last two meetings of the Central High Latin club, prior to the holidays, were of unusual interest. The meeting of December was addressed by Professor Robert V. Cram, of the university, who read selections of a humorous nature from Latin authors. Seniors who had become accustomed to the serious tenor of their high-school authors fully appreciated Pliny's ghost story and the account of an early gas attack, or smoking out the enemy with burning feathers.

The program of November consisted of a mock trial of the Olympian gods. Venus faced the judge and jury on the charge of wearing a one-piece bathing suit, but was acquitted when the suit was presented in court bearing evidence of being composed of various pieces of divers colors. Mercury was convicted of the charge of breaking the speed laws and Bacchus and Neptune of smuggling contraband liquor. Jupiter found it impossible to prove himself innocent of the charge of deserting friend wife. The play carried particular interest because the composition, stage-setting, and costuming were original and the rehearsals practically without supervision.

Ohio

Columbus.—The Columbus Latin Club held its first meeting of the year 1920-21, at the Chittenden Hotel, November 20. Sixty members of the club and guests from Delaware, Granville, and other nearby towns, following the customary luncheon, were addressed by Dr. F. J. Miller, of the University of Chicago, whose subject on this occasion was "Ovids' Method of Ordering and Transition in the 'Metamorphoses.'" This very interesting and inspiring paper was a delight to all present. Following Dr. Miller's paper, Dr. A. W. Hodgman, of Ohio State University, read a tribute to Virgil, "Ex Ponto, ad C.F.S.," written by William Ellery Leonard.

The American Academy in Rome

announces its annual competitions for the fellowships in classical studies. There are two fellowships each of the value of \$1,000 a year for one year and one fellowship of the value of \$1,000 a year for two years. Residence at the Academy is provided free of charge. The awards are made after competitions which are open to all unmarried citizens of the United States who comply with the regulations of the Academy. Entries will be received until March 1st. For detailed circular giving further particulars apply to the Secretary of the Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.